

# UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

Over a Million Distributed.

# LA SUE

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Continued to January 1st, 1915.

THE GRAND DRAWING OF THE Louisiana State Lottery Company, and its GRAND PRIZES, will be held on January 1st, 1915, at the Louisiana State Lottery Company, New Orleans, La.

For Integrity of its Drawings and Prompt Payment of Prizes.

ATTENTION! TO ALL HOLDERS OF TICKETS.

"We hereby certify that we have supervised the drawing of the tickets for the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person managed and controlled the drawing of the tickets, and that the same were conducted with integrity, and that the results were ascertained, and that we have authorized the Company to use this certificate, with fac-simile of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

Let the drawing be early.

commissioners.

We, the undersigned Bank and Bankers, will sell all prizes for the Louisiana State Lottery, which may be presented at our counters.

W. M. WALKER, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bank, N. O. LAURENCE, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bank, N. O. LAURENCE, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bank, N. O.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING.

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans.

Twenty five, 1915, 1916.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

100,000 tickets at \$100 each.

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# Arizona Enterprise.

FLORENCE, - - - JULY 5, 1910

# THE TRAMP SIGNAL CODE.

The sign of a triangle means the lower line on a gatepost means "that the inmates of the house are good for food."

A ruddy drawn, circle with a slight mark in the center and a dot on the right side denotes that "the lady has gone recently."

In another sign the order have gone to the Egyptian temple for the week's ceremony, which consists of the figure of a triangle.

A rule sign resembling somewhat the figure of a diamond reminds the tramp that he may come on a "regular good feed" at the house where it is seen.

A house marked with the figure of a reversed triangle with a dot on the right hand lower corner reminds the tramp that his game is "spoiled," so he never wastes time at such a house.

The sign of a circle with a cross in the center means a certain amount of trepidation, for it signifies "dangerous," and all others have to keep a sharp lookout for a dog or a guano-eater.

The tramp's logic is revived when the figure of a circle with a horizontal line drawn through its center and a dot in the right hand lower corner is seen. A man goes to the toilet and then the tramp expects that the lady will give again.

A straight line with a dot on the right side means a certain amount of trepidation, for it signifies "dangerous," and all others have to keep a sharp lookout for a dog or a guano-eater.

The sign of a ruddy drawn half circle carefully scratched upon the gate post outside a true looking country house tells the tramp that the occupants "will buy if you have what they want," and he consequently takes a minute or two to arrange his pale outside before he calls at the house, for they do they too may find themselves in the "jug."

On the outside of the square represents the tramp on the outside.

Religious folk are favored with three signs, the most common "religious," "more religious," and "most religious." They consist of three ruddy drawn circles, the first having a dot in its center, the second a horizontal line drawn right across the center and the third has a cross in the center. Whenever the traveling tramp comes across these signs he invariably takes about the dear wife he has recently seen and the children he has left at home.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Madame goes to Europe next year, and will not act in this country until 1912.

Miss Palmer has purchased the American and Canadian rights to "The Fool's Mate," a London success.

The latest London "catch word" is "I know that man," an expression which plays an important part in "The Fool's Mate," a London success.

Scandal has introduced a song into "Miles from London," a London success.

At the Little Carlo theatre, in London, they have a curious custom of every year during the last days of the carnival an opera in which the male characters are played by women. This year the opera was "The Barber of Seville," and all the parts except that of Figaro were taken by women.

Mr. William J. Davis, the manager of the Haymarket theatre in London, has recently secured a list of rare old plays, for which he must have paid a round price. Among the number are half a dozen Paganini, a list of plays, and several other rare old plays, and a programme of the performances for the benefit of the theatre fund in London 190 years ago.

The late John Maclean, of London, although spoken of as one of the veterans of the stage, was only 55 years old, having been born in London in 1854.

At the original production of "The Ticket of Leave Man" at the London Olympic in 1904, when Mary Anderson was the star, the water "Tale" in New York City was the cause. He was an extremely popular man.

Schiller's "William Tell" was recently performed for the 100th time at the Vienna Burgtheater. Enthusiasts desiring to make sure of their seats began to arrive at the theatre as early as 10 o'clock in the morning. The cast included all the most famous actors in Austria, many coming to accept small parts in order to add to the perfection of the production. The opera was first given in Vienna in 1787.

FINES FOR JAPANESE DUELS.

Whoever shall defend a person for not accepting a challenge for a duel shall be punished under the provisions of the penal code for the crime of defamation.

Whoever shall threaten or inflict bodily injury on another in a duel shall be punished under the provisions of the penal code applicable to that offense under ordinary circumstances.

Whoever shall let place at the disposal of duels any place with a full knowledge of the circumstances under which it is to be used shall be liable to the same penalty as dueling.

Whoever shall have engaged in a duel shall be punished with imprisonment with hard labor for a period of not less than two and not more than five years, together with a fine of \$50 to \$200.

Whoever sends or accepts a challenge for a duel shall be punished with imprisonment with hard labor for a period of not less than two and not more than five years, together with a fine of \$50 to \$200.

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# CHINESE BURIAL RITES.

After the funeral the elaborate dishes that have been borne to the grave are carried back, and the mourner's feast upon them.

All the mourners are dressed entirely in white, and they assemble about the coffin and burn incense, and so forth, before it, a band of music playing meanwhile.

Immediately upon the decease of a human being in China a priest is called, whose prayers are supposed to free the departed spirit from the necessity of going to hell and to secure his admittance to paradise.

Immediately after the coffin, in a separate section is borne the ancestor tablet of the deceased with the offering of food. Different figures, banners and tablets are also carried, according to the means and rank of the family.

The coffin is a very solid, substantial case. The corpse, when put into it, is laid in a bed of lime or cotton, or other such quicklime, and the edges of the lid are closed with mortar in the grooves, so that no odor can escape.

The body is lowered in the most costly garments that the family can afford. In one hand is placed a fan and in the other a sword upon a piece of paper, which is a letter of recommendation to open the gates of heaven.

In the funeral procession the coffin takes the lead, borne on a unwieldy bear carried by a large number of men. A man goes before the procession and scatters paper money to buy the good will of any stray, tricky spirit that may be prowling about.

When the day of burial arrives, which is a satisfactory place for the tomb has been found—the nearest lucky day to the third seventh day after death, the family assemble at the house, and an offering of cooked provisions is laid out near the coffin.

The nature of the site for burial is regarded as an important consideration on the property of the living, the people fearing ill luck, disease and accident if the dead are buried in a bad place. The selection of propitious sites is made by geomancers, a class of quacks who pretend to supernatural wisdom.

Bodies are in some instances kept in a coffin for many years, and in some cases are buried before the family can afford to bury them. In some cases the body is kept in a coffin for many years, and in some cases are buried before the family can afford to bury them.

When the grave is reached the coffin is let down, and lime is abundantly mixed with the earth thrown in upon it. Crackers are then distributed, and the family then retire to the rectified and finally paper models of houses, clothes, horses, and everything that the dead man can possibly want in the land of shades are burned.—New York Star.

DAUGHTERS OF EVE.

Miss Jean Ingelow receives so many requests for her autograph that she is practically unable to respond to them all